

**COUNTIES OF PERTH AND KINROSS**

**REPORTS**

**on the**

**HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTIES**

**and**

**THE BURGHS OF**

**ABERNETHY, ABERFELDY, ALYTH, AUCHTERARDER, BLAIRGOWRIE AND  
RATTRAY, CALLANDER, COUPAR ANGUS, CRIEFF, DOUNE, DUNBLANE  
KINROSS and PITLOCHRY**

**For the Year**

**1956**

**by**

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## INTRODUCTION

This Report gives an account of the main features of the work done during 1956 by the various sections of the County Health Department, which also includes the Welfare, Children and Sanitary Departments, as well as the School Health Service. Separate Reports are also included covering the non-transferred functions in Perth County, Kinross County and each of the twelve Small Burghs. In general these Reports follow the pattern of previous years.

1956 was an average year. The birth rate maintained its recent slight upward trend, as usual well below the figure for Scotland as a whole. There was, however, a further slight increase in the infantile mortality rate, which was the highest since 1951. The death rate was about average for recent years.

Nearly three-quarters of the deaths occurred at age of 65 upwards. Heart disease, cerebral haemorrhage and cancer together accounted for 90% of the deaths, with heart disease again well in the lead. The cancer death rate remains rather less than might have been anticipated from the increasing survival age, but the distribution as to site is gradually changing. The commonest site remains the gastro-intestinal tract, but there is a slowly increasing mortality from cancer of the lung. At the time of writing attention is being focussed on the connection between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung, and from recent figures it is difficult to evade the conclusion that there is such a definite connection and that steps must be taken to combat this.

The incidence of infectious disease remained at a low level. There was a further slight fall in the number of confirmed cases of tuberculosis. There were 19 cases of poliomyelitis, the highest figure since the 1947 epidemic when 30 cases occurred in the County.

The vaccination and immunisation schemes continue to run very smoothly. 90% of the children in the area are being vaccinated and immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, a highly satisfactory position. Vaccination against poliomyelitis was introduced during the year when 75% of the eligible children were registered. At the time of writing, vaccination of some three-quarters of the registered children has been completed, and a further registration has taken place, again with satisfactory result. The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination continues to be very well supported and the results in terms of prevention of tuberculosis are so far highly encouraging.

During the year attention was directed to the prevention of home accidents and figures included in the Report give at least an approximate picture of the incidence. The spearpoint of our preventive efforts generally continues to lie in the daily work of the District Nurses in the homes, supplemented by the regular programme of talks and demonstrations given by the nursing and medical staff mainly to the various women's organisations throughout the area.

Some further minor improvements are being carried out at Strathearn Home and Cuil-an-Daraich, but it is unfortunate that it has not been possible to make any progress with the provision of lifts at these places, as lifts would enable the Homes to accommodate the frail ambulant unable to negotiate stairs, a type of case for which it is particularly difficult to find accommodation.

In the Children's Department there was a further slight increase in the number of cases dealt with, but the preventive aspect is coming much more to the fore. Where necessary, children in care are accommodated in Kippen House or Pitversie Nursery, but at the time of writing, the question of accommodation particularly for the long term cases is under review.

The promotion of better Food Hygiene has been slow to get under way, partly because of lack of staff and partly because of the delay in the appearance of the Food Hygiene Regulations. The subject of food hygiene is, of course, included in the general health propaganda, but a great deal of work will be required to bring food premises generally up to modern standards, and perhaps even more work to see that the facilities are properly utilised.

All the routine work of the Public Health Service has been maintained. Some further progress was made with water and drainage schemes, although reduced in amount by the restriction on capital expenditure. Altogether 287 new houses were completed during the year by the various housing authorities in the County.

Technical difficulties were encountered in the enforcement of the Tents, Vans and Sheds Byelaws in the Eastern District during the berry season this year. Enforcement of these will never be an easy matter with a constantly shifting population occupying very temporary accommodation for short periods. Insistence on elementary sanitary precautions, however, is essential in the interests both of the pickers and the consumers of the fruit, and it will be necessary to ensure as soon as possible that the work of the Sanitary Inspectors is backed by adequate legal powers.

JAMES KELMAN,

M.D., D.P.H.

PERTH 11th September, 1957.

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## VITAL STATISTICS

1. **General.** The principal vital statistics for the year 1956 are shown below. The rates are after correction for transfers, and in the case of deaths, the rates after correction for age and sex are shown in brackets.

Table 1 - Principal Vital Statistics for 1956

	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County
(a) Population	86,505	7,195	93,700
(b) Total Births	1,349	126	1,475
Birth Rates	15.6	17.5	15.7
(c) Total Deaths	1,139	88	1,227
Death Rates	13.2 (10.3)	12.2 (10.6)	13.1 (10.3)
(d) Infantile Mortality Rate	32	16	31

2. **Population.** The estimated population of the Combined County shows a slight increase of 541, compared to 1955. The 1951 Census figure was 95,024.

3. **Births.** The birth rate per thousand of the population for the Combined County was 15.7. The figures for previous years were 1955 - 15.5; 1954 - 15.5; 1953 - 14.8; 1952 - 14.9; 1951 - 14.4. The figure for Scotland was 18.5.

Usually the birth rate for the Burghs is slightly higher than for the Landward Area, but this year the position is again reversed - Burghs 14.4, Landward 16.4.

The figures for illegitimate births during the year were: Perth County 6.2%, Kinross County 4.8%, Combined County 6.0%, the latter rate being the same as the last two years. The figure for Scotland was 4.3%.

The still birth rate (per thousand births including still births) was 22, compared to 23 last year. The figure for Scotland was 24.

4. **Deaths.** The death rate for the Combined County was 10.3 per thousand of the population, compared to 11.0 for 1955, 10.4 for 1954, 9.5 for 1953 and 10.3 for 1952. The figure for Scotland was 12.0.

Of the 1227 deaths during 1956, 890 persons had attained the age of 65 and upwards, giving a senile death rate of 72.5% compared with 74.1% for 1955, 73.6% for 1954 and 71.4% for 1953. 580 persons had attained the age of 75 years and upwards (47.3% of the total deaths) and 164 persons had attained the age of 85 years and upwards (13.4% of the total deaths).

Of the 890 persons who attained the age of 65 and upwards, 400 (44.9%) were males and 490 (55%) were females. The figures for the later ages were: 75 years and upwards, males 239 (41.2%), females 341 (58.8%); and 85 years and upwards, males 52 (31.7%) and females 112 (68.3%).

Heart Disease. Heart disease caused 454 deaths, giving a rate of 4.8 per thousand of the population. This compared with 5.2 for 1955, 4.43 for 1954 and 1953 and 4.58 for 1952. 376 (83%) of the deaths occurred at age 65 and upwards.

Cancer. Cancer and other malignant conditions caused 195 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.08, compared to 2.3 for last year. 134 (69%) occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 138 (66%) last year.

25 of these deaths were due to cancer of the lung, 13% of the total cancer deaths. Of these, 22 were males (22% of the male cancer deaths) and only 3 were females (3.2% of female cancer deaths).

Cerebral Haemorrhage. Cerebral haemorrhage accounted for 198 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.11, compared to 2.28 for last year. 166 (84%) of the deaths occurred at the age of 65 and upwards, compared to 184 (85%) last year.

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis caused 9 deaths, giving a rate of 0.10 per thousand of the population, the lowest figure yet recorded. The rates for previous years were 0.18 for 1951, 0.12 for 1952, 0.15 for 1953, 0.10 for 1954 and 0.09 for 1955, the corresponding figures for Scotland being 0.43, 0.32, 0.26, 0.22, 0.19 and 0.16 for the years 1951-56 respectively.

Of the 9 deaths, 7 were due to respiratory tuberculosis (0.07 per thousand compared to 0.08 for last year) The 1956 figure for Scotland was 0.14 per thousand.

There were 2 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (0.02 per thousand population, Scotland 0.02).

Respiratory Disease, (excluding pulmonary tuberculosis) accounted for 66 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.70 per thousand population, compared to 0.71 for 1955. Bronchitis caused 30 deaths, of which 24 occurred at the age of 65 years and upwards, pneumonia caused 32 deaths, of which 3 occurred at the age of less than one year, and other respiratory diseases caused 4 deaths.

Violent Deaths numbered 65, of which 11 were due to suicide, 21 to road accidents and 33 to other forms of violence, of which 15 were due to accidents in the home.

Maternal Mortality. There were two deaths (1.36 per thousand births) from causes related to pregnancy, compared to nil for 1955 and 3 (2.25) for 1954.

Infant Mortality. There were 45 deaths at ages less than one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 31 per thousand births, compared to 28 per thousand births last year. The figures for Scotland were 29, compared to 30 for last year. Although the County figures show a slight increase over the last three years, the table below shows the steady improvement which has occurred over the forty-five years 1911-55.

Table 2. Infantile Mortality Rates - 1911-1955

Years	Perth County	Kinross County	Combined County	Scotland
1911-15	68			113
1916-20	65			100
1921-25	58			92
1926-30	58			86
1931-35	55	58	56	81
1936-40	57	59	57	76
1941-45	47	50	48	68
1946-50	32	40	34	47
1951-55	24	37	25	33

33 of the infant deaths during 1956 occurred at ages less than four weeks, giving a neo-natal death rate of 22 per thousand live births.

Of the 45 deaths during the year, only 6 fell into the theoretically preventable group (pneumonia, 4; diarrhoea, 1; meningitis, 1). The other 39 deaths were due to the group of causes which includes congenital debility, prematurity and malformations, compared to 36 deaths from these causes in 1955.

There were 32 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 21.7 per thousand total births, including stillbirths, compared to an average of 22.8 last year.

#### MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

The general arrangements have remained unchanged.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the following gifts made by Nursing Associations during the year, which are greatly appreciated: East Carse - nursing equipment; Kinross - heater for clinic; Scone and Aberfeldy - cars. At Fossoway a small legacy was received, the interest on which is payable to the District Nurse.

The clinic at Dunblane was completed and put into use early in the year. At Bridge of Earn and Longforgan a garage and small dispensary were added to the existing houses. In the latter part of the year reconstruction had commenced at the former Police Station at Pitlochry to provide a house and clinic. At Aberfeldy the former Public Assistance Office has been reconstructed to provide a clinic. The houses at Abernethy, Aberfeldy and Blair Atholl were purchased. A new house, with dispensary and garage was completed at Dunning at the end of the year, when the new Crieff Clinic was nearing completion. Negotiations are still in progress for the provision of new houses at Auchtergaven, Auchterarder and Almondbank.

The information given below is in the form called for by the Department of Health for Scotland. All the Nursing Services are carried out by the District Nurses and the District figures are tabulated at the end of this report.

#### 1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics. No clinics are held in the County, but County patients attend the clinics run by Perth Infirmary and Stirling Infirmary in these cities in conjunction with the local Health Authorities. During 1956, 515 cases from the Joint County received ante-natal and/or post-natal care at the Perth Clinic, making 2466 attendances. Figures for Stirling are not available.

(b) Child Welfare Clinics. All the child welfare work in the County is carried out by the District Nurses as Health Visitors, but during 1956, 16 children from the surrounding area made 76 attendances at Perth City Clinics.

(c) Dental Care. Under the priority dental scheme, 115 expectant mothers and 184 nursing mothers received treatment during the year. No pre-school children were treated.

(d) Mother and Baby Homes. None are provided.

(e) Day Nurseries. None are provided.

(f) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes. No Homes are provided by the Authority for this group, but all babies requiring residential accommodation are admitted to Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy, and during the year 46 babies were accommodated there.

(g) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. One registration in respect of a morning Nursery in Callander to take a maximum of six children between the ages of 2½ and 5 years was in force during the year, but for the last few months of the year no children were accommodated there.



(h) Family Planning. Advice is available to County cases at the Mothers' Welfare Clinic, Perth, and the Stirling Family Planning Clinic, both run by voluntary agencies, with small grants from the County Council.

During the year 1956, 118 old cases and 83 new cases made 290 attendances at the Perth Clinic, and 14 old cases and 22 new cases made 60 attendances at the Stirling Clinic.

(i) Melville House. This organisation is largely supported by local authorities and during the year 20 County cases (5 Maternity, 1 Family and 14 Adoption) were dealt with.

(j) Marriage Guidance. The Perth and Perthshire Marriage Guidance Council started operations in the early part of the year. It is run on a voluntary basis, with help from the two Local Health Authorities, its primary purpose being, by patient counsel, to prevent and if possible dissolve marital difficulties and thus preserve the family unit. Of necessity this work must start from small beginnings, but is likely to increase steadily as the service becomes known and already there have been encouraging successes. Similar Councils are already operating at Dundee and Stirling, the latter with assistance from the County Council.

(k) Prevention of Break-up of Families. Apart from the Marriage Guidance Service mentioned above, no new measures were introduced during the year.

(l) Welfare Foods. The joint arrangement with Perth City, with a central Welfare Foods Department located at the office of the City Medical Officer of Health, was described in last year's Report and has continued to work satisfactorily. Local distribution in the County is almost entirely in the hands of the District Nurses and it has already been suggested that a disproportionate amount of nurses' time is being taken up both in distribution and in the complicated recording system with the continued use of stamped tokens.

Some idea of the extent of the work involved in distribution can be gained from the figures of sales of Welfare Foods. During the year ending 31/3/57, the County centres issued 47,680 tins of National Dried Milk, 8,703 bottles of cod liver oil, 3,195 packets of vitamin tablets and 55,500 bottles of orange juice.

2. Midwifery Service. 674 births occurred in the area during the year, of which 665 were live births and 9 stillbirths. Of the 674 births, 283 took place in institutions and 391 at home. 386 of the home confinements were attended by the District Nurses and 5 by private practising midwives. In 207 of these cases a doctor had been engaged and was present at the confinement; in 175 cases a doctor had been engaged, but was not present at the confinement; and in 9 cases the midwife conducted the confinement, no doctor having been engaged.

All the district nurses are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and sets of apparatus are available in every district. During the year gas and air analgesia was administered in 214 cases and pethidine was administered in 216 cases.

Trilene is not available, but at the Refresher Course in October, 1955, the District Nurses had a talk and demonstration of trilene apparatus and the Council have agreed that as gas and air machines become obsolete, they will be replaced by trilene apparatus and allocated to District Nurses who have been trained in its use whilst in hospital.

3. Health Visiting. A total of 40,754 visits were paid by the District Nurses as Health Visitors. Of these, 4618 were paid to 1162 expectant mothers, 13979 visits were paid to 2917 children under the age of one year, 16,094 visits were paid to 5696 children between the ages of 1 and 5 years; 4,000 visits were paid for advisory purposes to 417 persons suffering from tuberculosis; and 2063 visits were paid to 656 miscellaneous cases. Nurses' efforts in the field of health education are described later in this Report.

4. Home Nursing. A total of 88,886 home nursing visits were made by the District Nurses during the year to a total of 5813 persons. An increasing number of visits was made to give injections of various sorts, chiefly antibiotics, but this year there was a slight decrease in the number of visits to old people, 51,173 visits being made to 2166 persons over the age of sixty-five. No special arrangements are made for nursing sick children, which is undertaken as part of the general arrangements for home nursing.

5. Domestic Help. During the year 51 part-time domestic helps were employed under the Domestic Help Scheme and 105 cases were dealt with, made up as follows:- Home Confinements 5, Tuberculosis 7, Miscellaneous cases 93 including 87 mainly old people no longer able to manage alone. Sitters-in are not employed as such, and night help is provided only in home confinement cases.

## 6. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination against Smallpox. The number of vaccinations notified during the year was 1129. Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records shows that at 31/12/56, 71% of children aged 0-12 months had been vaccinated, and of children aged 1 - 5 years, 88% had been vaccinated. Records of school medical examinations show that 80% of the children examined during the year ending 31/7/56 had been vaccinated (entrants 77%; 1946 group 78%; 1942 group 87%; 1939 group 85%).

During the year, however, a more exact survey was made, as part of a wider project sponsored by the Scottish Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Information was extracted from Child Welfare Records to show the number of children born during 1955 and on the Child Welfare lists, who by 30th June, 1956 had been vaccinated. This showed that by that date, of the 1286 children on the Child Welfare lists, 90% had been vaccinated, a very satisfactory figure and one of the highest in Scotland.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. During the year, 1332 children were notified as having been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, using the combined prophylactic which was the only one issued by the County Health Department during the year. In addition, 1040 children received a boosting dose, also of the combined prophylactic.

Information abstracted from Child Welfare Records showed that at 31/12/56, of children on the lists aged 0-12 months, 43% had been immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough; and of children aged 1 - 5 years, 92% had been immunised against diphtheria and 77% had also been immunised against whooping cough. This is a highly satisfactory position.

One case of diphtheria occurred during the year, the first since 1947. This was a young adult who had never been immunised. All his family contacts except the elderly parents had been immunised in the early days of school immunisations, and in spite of having had no reinforcing dose, none of these contracted the disease.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis. Early in 1956, it was announced that a limited amount of poliomyelitis vaccine would be available for use during April-June for children born in the years 1954 to 1947 inclusive. Parents were invited to register their children for vaccination by 31st March, 1956.

Publicity was secured by leaflets distributed by the District Nurses, and through the schools, and by press advertisement. The Local Press gave generous support in their news columns. Judging by the forms received, the results of press advertisement were not as successful as had been anticipated, since relatively few applications were received on the forms printed as part of the advertisement.

Altogether 5411 forms of application in respect of 7293 children in the age groups concerned were received by 31st March. A further 56 forms in respect of 73 children arrived within the next few weeks, and a trickle of forms continued to arrive for the next few months. These late applications were held in reserve and not included in the official figures. The response was very satisfactory, representing approximately 75% of the children in the stated age groups.

The amount of vaccine available was sufficient for only roughly 10% of the children registered, and selection of the children to be vaccinated was done on a plan decided centrally, based on months and years of birth. Each issue of vaccine meant a fresh detailed plan to cover the whole County in a series of tours, but although the tours were somewhat strenuous, the arrangements worked smoothly. Altogether 843 children received two injections of vaccine and 48 children received one injection.

It was anticipated that vaccination would be resumed in the later months of the year, but production difficulties supervened, and apart from a small quantity of vaccine received at the end of the year for the children who earlier had had their first injection, no large scale supplies were received.

Propaganda. The excellent response to vaccination and immunisation in this area is very largely due to the efforts of the District Nurses in co-operation with the family doctors. Figures are abstracted twice a year and the summarised results, detailed for each District, are issued both to District Nurses and the family doctors in the area. As a result, over the last few years the variations between districts have been levelled up very considerably. No other form of propaganda is employed.

General. In this area, all the vaccination against smallpox is carried out by the general practitioners. Similarly, all the primary immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are carried out by the general practitioners, but with one or two exceptions, all the reinforcing doses are given by the County Medical staff at school inspections. All the immunisations against poliomyelitis were carried out by the County Medical staff.

## 7. Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare

(a) Tuberculosis. The close association between the staff of the County Health Department and the Area Tuberculosis Physician continues. Much of the immediate preventive work, e.g. examination of contacts, is done by the Area Tuberculosis Physician on behalf of the County Council, but the Council staff operate directly a scheme for the tuberculin testing and where necessary the B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers, and details of this is given below.

Table 3 - Tuberculosis

	Average 1931-35	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	Average 1951-55	1955	1956
New confirmed cases -							
Respiratory	53	54	58	75	66	46	43
Non-respiratory	54	57	53	27	22	18	15
Cases on list at 31st Dec.							
Respiratory	145	164	166	255	400	453	450
Non-respiratory	163	222	203	161	120	121	116
Number of cases receiving							
Institutional treatment	115	119	139	123	136*	130*	115*
Deaths -							
Respiratory	32	26	29	26	10	7	7
Non-respiratory	14	11	15	5	2	1	2

\* - Respiratory cases only



The number of new respiratory cases this year shows a further slight fall, last year's figure being 46, and the previous year 58. There were 450 respiratory cases remaining on the list at 31/12/56, as against 453 in 1955. 115 respiratory cases received hospital care, compared to 130 last year, and there was no delay in admission. The deaths were almost the same as last year.

As anticipated, non-respiratory cases showed a further slight fall, there being 15 new cases compared to 18 last year, and 23 the year before.

260 contacts of respiratory cases were examined, an average of 6.0 per confirmed case, compared to 7.0 per confirmed case last year, and in addition 84 contacts of non-pulmonary cases were examined, as against 42 last year. Active disease was found in only one contact, a respiratory case. This may seem a somewhat meagre return, but the work is very well worth while, since prompt treatment of the early case is one of the most useful preventive measures available to us.

Under the general scheme providing for B.C.G. vaccination, 272 persons were tuberculin tested. Of these 146 were found to be tuberculin negative and 138 were successfully vaccinated. These figures do not include the group of school leavers which are dealt with separately below.

During the year extra nourishment grants were given in 46 cases and as usual sputum containers and disinfectants were supplied where required.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children. In applying the scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, which is a function of the Joint County Council as Local Health Authority, it has been found convenient as far as school children are concerned, to operate the scheme on a joint basis with Perth City within the framework of the School Health Service. It is therefore also more convenient to report on the basis of the school session rather than the calendar year.

B.C.G. Vaccination was introduced during Session 1953-54, so that this Report, for the year ending 31st July, 1956, covers the third year of work. In brief the scheme provides for the tuberculin testing of children approaching school leaving age, generally during the year preceding the fourteenth birthday in order to ensure sufficient time for follow up before leaving school; those children found to be tuberculin negative are given B.C.G. vaccination; those found to be tuberculin positive are subsequently given a chest X-ray by the Mass Radiography Unit; members of school staffs are also included in the M.M.R. Survey, as are children in the selected age group who for any reason have not been tuberculin tested. The facilities available have been offered to the private schools in the area, and with one exception (Strathallan) they have now all accepted.

B.C.G. Vaccination. The detailed results for the year are shown in Appendix III. The overall acceptance rate was 90% (City 92%, County 88%); 1530 children were tuberculin tested (City 511, County 1019) with an overall positive rate (excluding the private schools) of 24% (City 19%, County 26%) compared with 32% (City 29%, County 34%) for the year 1954-55. The figure for the Central District of the County is the same as last year. All the other Districts show improvement, particularly the Eastern and Kinross Districts which are now nearly into line with the rest of the County.

1161 children were vaccinated with B.C.G. (City 411, County 750). No untoward reactions were reported.

1119 follow-up tuberculin retests were done (City 515, County 604). Because of pressure on staff time it was not possible to carry out conversion tests on all children vaccinated in the County during the session. Sample conversion tests (included in the "retest" figures above) were, however, done to cover each batch of vaccine used. The remainder will be tested next session.

1239 children were vaccinated in 1953-54, 1697 in 1954-55 and 1119 in 1955-56, a grand total of 4055. For the last three years, every case of tuberculosis notified in Scotland has been the subject of detailed enquiry for statistical purposes. One of the points noted in each case is B.C.G. vaccination. So far only one confirmed case of tuberculosis has occurred amongst the 4055 children who have had B.C.G. vaccination in this area. This is a girl, residing in the County, vaccinated in 1953-54, who during 1956 was found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. It is still too early to look for firm results, but at least it can be said that the conservative promise made to parents in the literature explaining the B.C.G. scheme that B.C.G. vaccination would provide "some degree of protection" has been more than amply fulfilled.

Children who have had B.C.G. vaccination in previous years are retested annually so long as they remain in school, but the children who had B.C.G. in 1953-54 have been followed up more intensively. Those left school have been followed up by annual postal enquiry, and where no reply has been received, have been followed up by the Health Visitors and District Nurses. In the great majority of cases the replies have been satisfactory. In a few cases, where possibly significant illnesses have been mentioned, enquiry has been made of the family doctor or Area Chest Physician the results being entirely negative except in the case referred to above.

#### Mass Radiography Survey

(a) School Children. The children examined in both County and City were: those children found tuberculin positive, those absent at the time of tuberculin testing, and those for whom the parents had refused B.C.G. Altogether, 634 children were examined (337 boys, 297 girls). Of these 18 (3%) were recalled for large films, 10 boys and 8 girls, of whom only 5 (4 girls, 1 boy) showed abnormalities, consisting of -

Girls: 2 primary tuberculosis requiring observation, 1 active adult type pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment, and 1 scoliosis.

Boys: 1 possibly tuberculous lung lesion requiring observation

(b) School Staffs. Last year the survey included teaching, nursing, clerical and dining staff, also janitors and staff of children's nurseries and homes, and the whole area was covered. This year, because of limited availability of the M.M.R. Unit, only the staffs in Central, Western and Kinross Districts were covered.

The total number of staff examinations was 317 (men 88, women 229) made up as follows: teachers 208 (men 75, women 133), other school staffs 88 (men 13, women 75) and District Nurses 21.

Recall for large films was necessary in 11 cases (3.5%) - 3 men (3.4%) and 8 women (3.5%).

No cases of tuberculosis were found.

#### Public Sessions at Crieff.

Last year a public session was held at Kinross as a pilot experiment, when 325 persons (114 males, 211 females) attended. Although this was a very satisfactory response for a single session, and adding the 129 adults examined at works earlier in the day, this still only represented 24% of the adult population of the Burgh.

This year it was decided to offer public sessions at Crieff, an evening session on Tuesday, 10/1/56 and an afternoon and an evening session on Wednesday, 11/1/56.

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the "Strathearn Herald", excellent local press publicity was secured. A direct approach was also made to every household in the Burgh by means of a leaflet specially prepared for the occasion and delivered to every house in the Burgh by the senior pupils of Crieff J.S. School. This leaflet carried on one side an explanatory letter from the County Medical Officer, and on the other side a supporting letter from Provost Maclean. This co-operation by Provost Maclean and the school pupils was most valuable and greatly appreciated. In addition, small posters for display in shop windows were distributed by the Sanitary staff.

In spite of all this publicity the response of the public was very disappointing. The weather may have had something to do with this as conditions underfoot were not good at the time. 716 persons attended for X-ray (277 males, 439 females), representing only 16.5% of the estimated population in the Burgh over school leaving age. Large films were required in 51 cases (7%), 18 men (6.5%) and 33 women (7.5%). Three of these cases (2 men, 1 woman) did not attend for further examination. Of the remaining 48, abnormalities were found in 16 cases (8 men, 8 women). The final assessment was 1 female with active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment, 2 males with quiescent pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation, and 3 females and 5 males with healed pulmonary tuberculosis.

To be effective, it will be necessary to try to attract a much higher percentage of the population to these surveys. This can only be done by even more intensive publicity and propaganda, possibly spread over a longer period. It is hoped to arrange for public sessions next year at Blairgowrie.

(b) Epileptics and Spastics. Nothing new is available to supplement the information given on this subject in previous Reports.

(c) Chiropody. The number of voluntary organisations in the County providing chiropody services for old people continues to increase. At Alyth and Blairgowrie, the service is provided from the funds of the former District Nursing Associations. At Dunblane, Auchterarder, Dunkeld, Aberfeldy and Scone the service is provided by the local Old People's Welfare Committee. At Callander and Doune the service is provided by the Red Cross and at Crieff by the Old People's Welfare Committee and the Red Cross jointly. Except at Blairgowrie where the service is provided free, a small charge is made. The County Council make grants to the various organisation towards the cost of the service with the exception of Auchterarder, Blairgowrie and Alyth.

(d) Prevention of Home Accidents. At the District Nurses Refresher Course held in October, 1956, two sessions were devoted to the subject of prevention of home accidents, when the Medical Lecturer of the Scottish Council for Health Education co-operated with much acceptance. Figures of the number of home accidents which had come to the notice of the District Nurses during the previous twelve months, had previously been obtained and these are shown below.

Table 4 - Home Accidents, 1956

Ages	0-5	5-15	15-65	65+	Totals
Burning from domestic fires	22	4	5	4	35
Scalding	34	9	16	3	62
Electrical accidents	2	-	-	-	2
Coal gas accidents	-	-	-	3	3
Falls	11	5	9	31	56
Others	14	6	21	-	41
Totals	83	24	51	41	199

As stated, the above figures relate only to those cases coming to the notice of the District Nurses. Only 4 of these cases ended fatally, so that the figures are obviously incomplete, since the Registrar General in his annual return, attributes 15 deaths to accidents in the home. Nevertheless, the figures are instructive since they show clearly the dangers to young children from burns and scalds, for on average one child in twenty in the County will have a burning or scalding accident before the fifth birthday. The figures also underline the dangers to old people from falls in the home.



The District Nurses now include propaganda on Home Safety in the course of their Health Visiting duties.

There is no Home Safety Committee in the area, but the County Council is a contributor to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

(e) Health Education. The usual short talks and demonstrations on health topics were given during the year by the District Nurses to Women's Organisations, mostly W.R.I. and Women's Guild meetings, the total number being 53 talks and 49 demonstrations. In addition 10 lectures on nursing subjects were given to Civil Defence personnel. Seven talks were given at meetings of various adult organisations by a member of the Medical staff of the Department.

The Medical Lecturer of the Scottish Council for Health Education paid a week's visit to the County, giving talks to the pupils of four secondary and ten primary schools.

8. Infectious Diseases. During the year 1956, the death rate per thousand of the population from the principal infectious diseases was .04 for the Combined County, compared to an average of .07 for the previous five years.

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, whether by notification or otherwise, was as follows:-

Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	Poliomyelitis	19
Diphtheria	1	Puerperal Fever	-
Dysentery	24	Puerperal Pyrexia	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	Scarlet Fever	38
Erysipelas	5	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	43
Acute Infective Jaundice	-	Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary	15
Malaria	-	Typhoid Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	Paratyphoid Fever	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	8	Whooping Cough	36
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	15	Food Poisoning	37
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	10		

In general, the figures follow the usual pattern. The solitary case of diphtheria, the first since 1947, has already been mentioned. The source of infection is believed to have been a relative visiting from another area, and who had recently recovered from a very mild attack of diphtheria. Although by the time the local case had come to notice, the relative had returned to her home area and subsequent investigation was reported to be negative, the organisms recovered from the two cases were of the same type, namely diphtheria mitis. 24 cases of dysentery were notified, one more than last year. Most of the cases came from a small outbreak amongst primary pupils at Killin School, the organism recovered from the cases investigated bacteriologically being *S. Sonne*. Killin School is due for reconstruction or replacement, and the toilet accommodation was not very satisfactory. Emergency improvements in washing facilities were provided and with strict supervision of hygiene requirements on the part of the headmaster and his staff, the outbreak speedily terminated. The number of cases of pneumonia notified was slightly above average.

During the year 19 cases of poliomyelitis occurred. This is the highest figure since the major epidemic of 1947 when 30 cases occurred. The cases occurred over seven months of the year, from April to November, with the exception of October. 3 cases occurred in pre-school children (one of whom died from acute bulbar poliomyelitis), 14 amongst school children, and three amongst adults aged 17, 28 and 31 years respectively. Only 8 cases showed paralysis, all mild. None of the 19 cases had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

During the year the Medical Research Council carried out detailed investigation into every case of poliomyelitis occurring in children of the age groups included in the polio vaccination programme, including attempts to recover virus. Virus was recovered from 8 of the local cases, Type III virus being found in 7 cases and Type II in one case. In view of this additional information available this year, the 19 cases are tabulated below:

No.	Date of Onset	Sex	Age	Locality	Paralytic/Non-paralytic	Virus	Remarks
1.	30/4/56	M	7	Scone	Non-paralytic	Type III	-
2.	6/5/56	F	7	Scone	Paralytic	Type III	Mild
3.	19/5/56	M	11	Milnathort	Paralytic	-	Mild
4.	20/5/56	F	13	Scone	Non-paralytic	-	-
5.	22/6/56	F	17	Muthill	Non-paralytic	-	-
6.	24/6/56	M	11	Crieß	Paralytic	-	Mild
7.	27/6/56	M	7	Comrie	Paralytic	Type III	Mild
8.	7/7/56	M	9	Comrie	Non-paralytic	Type III	-
9.	22/7/56	M	1½	Perth District	Paralytic	Type III	Died
10.	25/7/56	F	31	Crieß	Non-paralytic	-	Visitor
11.	26/7/56	M	10	Crieß	Paralytic	-	Mild
12.	5/8/56	M	11	Balquhider	Non-paralytic	Type III	Brother of No. 13
13.	7/8/56	M	3	Balquhider	Non-paralytic	-	Brother of No. 12
14.	11/8/56	M	6	Dunkeld District	Paralytic	-	Mild
15.	17/8/56	F	3	Callander District	Non-paralytic	-	-
16.	30/8/56	F	5	Muthill District	Non-paralytic	-	-
17.	8/9/56	F	7	Bankfoot	Non-paralytic	Type II	-
18.	30/9/56	M	9	Tummelbridge	Paralytic	Type III	Mild
19.	28/11/56	F	28	Carso of Gowrie	Non-paralytic	-	-

Case No. 10 (female aged 31) was a visitor who came into the area ten days before the date of onset. She was a non-paralytic case and virus was not recovered. Virus was recovered, however, from her pre-school daughter, who showed no evidence of the disease, and this proved to be Type II virus. Case No. 19 is interesting (female aged 28, non-paralytic; family of husband

and one pre-school child). On 24/11/56 she stayed overnight with a friend in another area, and her date of onset of illness was 28/11/56. The friend took ill on 5/12/56 and was also found to be suffering from non-paralytic poliomyelitis.

Two other cases connected with this area were notified elsewhere. One (male aged 14) took ill on 8/8/56, having left the Methven district on 30/7/56. The other (female aged 9) took ill after her return home from holiday at Crieff. She had been a frequent visitor at a house directly opposite case No. 11 but is not known to have had any direct contact with this case.

Detailed epidemiological enquiry into every case of poliomyelitis by a member of the medical staff has been the practice for many years. The results have been meagre, at best any evidence obtained being circumstantial. The advent of virus culture opens up new possibilities, and it is to be hoped that the available facilities will be expanded to meet epidemiological needs.

The most interesting, possibly the most valuable observation made during the year arose out of the early Scone cases (nos. 1 and 2). It will be recalled that three cases occurred in Scone in the latter part of 1955, so that it was probable that virus was still present in the area at the time that poliomyelitis vaccination of 45 children in the selected age groups was carried out on 8/6/56. Two accepted cases of poliomyelitis were found with dates of onset 30/4/56 and 6/5/56 respectively (cases Nos. 1 and 2) and there was also a possible additional case (not included in the list of 19) with a date of onset slightly earlier. Although American experience had suggested that it was safe to carry on with polio vaccination in the presence of poliomyelitis, official policy was that vaccination of the selected groups of registered children should be confined during 1956 to the months of April to June, to avoid the periods of expected prevalence. Events at Scone confirmed American experience, and at the time of writing, official policy has now accepted that poliomyelitis vaccination can be carried out throughout the year.

38 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, the same figure as last year, the lowest figure yet recorded.

1 case of Typhoid Fever was notified, the first since 1948. This was a youth living in a caravan, who had been drinking water from a nearby burn which receives sewage from a village half a mile upstream. Investigations at the village were negative. 1 case of Paratyphoid B occurred. This was a bottle fed baby and the arrangements for dealing with feeds appeared to be satisfactory. All the contacts were investigated with negative results. The water supply in this instance was from a public main.

9. Venereal Diseases. The figures for new cases from this area in attendance at the clinics at Perth, Dundee and Stirling are shown below:-

	<u>Perth and Dundee</u>	<u>Stirling</u>	<u>Totals</u>
(a) Syphilis	5	-	5
(b) Gonorrhoea	17	3	20
(c) Other venereal conditions	18	4	22
Total	40	7	47
(d) Non-venereal conditions	8	2	10
	48	9	57

These figures are below the average for recent years.

10. Mental Health. During the year 27 persons were admitted to Mental Hospitals at the instance of Authorised Officers - Muthly Hospital 17, Murray Royal Hospital 5, and Stratheden Hospital 5. Of this number 3 were admitted as voluntary patients.

Three certified mental defectives were admitted to Baldovan Institution during the year.

No mental defectives were boarded out during the year. The number under guardianship at the end of the year was four.

On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board statutory supervision and after-care were given to five persons suffering from mental illness, and who had been placed under guardianship or allowed out of hospital on probation.

Extensive use continued to be made of the Perth Mental Health Clinic throughout the year.

At present there is no local voluntary organisation undertaking mental health work in the area.

No occupation centres have so far been provided by the County Council, although this is under consideration. A small voluntary centre is run at Blairgowrie by a group of interested parents, with assistance from the County Council.

11. Orthopaedic Service. This Regional Hospital Board Service continues to function within the framework of the County Health Department, with advantage to all concerned. The undernoted figures show the work done during the year.



	Pre-school		School Children		Adults		Total
	City	County	City	County	City	County	
Attendances at Surgeon's Clinics	403	633	671	1203	6	58	2974
Cases under treatment	73	181	224	174	-	-	652
Cases under observation	125	135	133	107	-	58	558
Number of treatments	776	2606	3555	2515	-	-	9452
New cases during year	98	143	139	188	-	20	588
Discharges during the year	34	49	121	224	4	1	433
Admissions to Bridge of Earn Hospital	8	13	39	59	-	-	119

12. Registration of Nursing Homes. There are three private Nursing Homes registered in the area, at Crieff, Aberfoyle and Callander, and in each case medical cases only are taken.

### SCHOOL HEALTH

A separate report for the year ending 31st July, 1956 has already been issued.

### WELFARE SERVICE

Mr. W. Brannan - Chief Administrative Assistant

Residential Accommodation. Admissions and discharges during the year to the County Council's Residential Homes were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn</u>	<u>Quil-an-Daraich</u>	<u>Cottage Home</u>	<u>St. John's Mount</u>
In residence at 31/12/55	26	29	8	6
Admissions during the year	20	15	2	2
Discharges during the year	19	20	2	3
In residence at 31/12/56	27	24	8	5

The day-room for male residents at Strathearn Home has been enlarged and it is hoped that a similar improvement at Quil-an-Daraich will be carried out in the coming year. Unfortunately consideration of the provision of lifts in these Homes for the use of the frail ambulant has had to be deferred owing to the restrictions on capital expenditure. The absence of such facilities is a disadvantage. It restricts admission to those who are able to negotiate the stairs and as a result there are cases who are otherwise suitable, some occupying beds in hospital, who cannot be accommodated.

Voluntary Homes for Old People with which agreements had been entered into to pay supplementation for those residents unable to meet the full maintenance charge numbered six.

The Homes and the number of residents for whom payment was made during the year were as follows:-

Belmont Castle Eventide Home, Meigle	9
Hope Park Home, Blairgowrie	14
Mailer Home, Auchterarder	3
Whitelaw Home of Rest, Auchterarder	7
Richmond House, Crieff	14
Douglas Memorial Home, Scone	4

Temporary accommodation was provided in Strathearn Home for short periods on three occasions during the year.

Hospital Care. On behalf of the Eastern Regional Hospital Board accommodation continued to be provided in Strathearn Home and Quil-an-Daraich for long term sick cases.

Admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Strathearn</u>	<u>Quil-an-Daraich</u>
In Sick Beds at 31/12/55	27	17
Admissions during year	19	6
Discharges and deaths during year	18	8
In Sick Beds at 31/12/56	28	15

Welfare of the Aged. Local Old People's Welfare Committees were formed during the year at Scone and Ballinluig. The number of such Committees functioning at the end of the year was thirteen.

One of the chief aims of such Committees is to combat loneliness and this has been achieved by the formation of a visiting service whereby members of the organisations make regular visits to lonely old people. The majority provide entertainments and outings and some run clubs where the old people have the opportunity to meet. Five Committees operate a Meals Service delivering at least twice a week a main meal to the homes of old people who experience difficulty in cooking meals for themselves. As mentioned earlier in this report several are operating either on their own or in conjunction with other local organisations a Chiropody Service for old people.

## Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

(a) Blind. The Society for Teaching the Blind to Read in the County and City of Perth continues to carry out the duties of the Council in relation to the blind. During the year ended 31/3/56 twenty persons were certified blind and registered for the first time. The total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 138. Details of these cases are as follows:-

Age Groups	5-15	16-20	21-39	40-59	60-69	70+	Total
	6	2	10	21	28	71	138
Children	At School						4
(1 - 15)	Not at school (additionally handicapped)						2
Adults	In sheltered employment - Workshops for the Blind						8
	In other employment						7
	Unemployed						3
	Not available for employment - housewives, retired persons, etc.						95
	Not capable of work						19

(b) Partially Sighted. During the year an agreement was entered into with the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read whereby the Society undertook to maintain a Register of partially sighted persons and to make provision for promoting the welfare of those persons by making available to them the services being provided for registered blind persons.

(c) Deaf and Dumb. The Dundee Mission to the Deaf and Dumb continued to carry out on behalf of the Council their duties in relation to the welfare of the deaf and dumb. There were 9 persons on the Register of Deaf and Dumb persons at the end of the year.

(d) Other Handicapped Persons. The County Council was responsible for the maintenance of two cases in Anton House for Cripple Girls, one in the Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir, one in Chalfont Colony for Epileptics and one in the Trefoil School for Handicapped Children.

Under the scheme for the training of home-bound persons based on Anton House there were twelve cases from this area being trained or supervised at the end of the year.

Removal of Persons in urgent need of care. There were no cases necessitating the use of compulsory powers of removal during the year.

Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital, etc. Arrangements required to be made for the protection of movable property of four new cases. Including property taken into care in previous years protection was given in fourteen cases during the year.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead. During the year the burial of seventeen persons was carried out.

Registration of Old People's Homes. One new Home was registered during the year, the number on the Register at the end of the year being eleven.

## CHILDREN

Mr. F.J. Earnshaw - Children's Officer

1. Children Act. Number of children in care as at 31st December, 1956, was as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children in care as at 1/1/56	72	55	127
Children received into care during year	60	48	108
	132	103	235
Children discharged from care during year	51	49	100
Children in care as at 31/12/56	81	54	135

Details are as follows:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Boarded-out with relatives	15	14	29
Boarded-out with foster parents	22	16	38
Kippen House, Dunning	20	9	29
Pitversie Nursery, Abernethy	9	5	14
Martha Frew Home, Dunfermline	1	-	1
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	2	1	3
The Orphanage, Aberlour	2	2	4
Church of Scotland Hostel	-	1	1
Florence Booth House, Lochee, Dundee	-	1	1
Children over school leaving age under supervision	10	5	15
	81	54	135

100 children were discharged from care for the following reasons:-

	Boys	Girls	Total
Returned to care of parents	46	41	87
Adopted	3	3	6
Attained age of eighteen years	2	4	6
Other reasons	-	1	1
	51	49	100

During the year, one boy was committed to care by the Court.



## 2. Kippen House, Dunning

(a) Improvements. Another outbreak of dry rot has resulted in the re-organisation of the Home, but fortunately, with little inconvenience to its smooth running.

The installation of a Kenwood Major Mixer has proved to be a great asset in the kitchen.

(b) Staff. The Home has been fully staffed during the year, and there have been no changes. This means a lot to the children, since they form very close friendships, and there is always some unhappiness and regret when a member leaves.

(c) Social Activities. The usual run of social activities took place during the year.

Every child in the Home had a holiday, either through a Youth Organisation or privately. It is quite important for these children, who are regarded as being permanent, to have a complete change of environment, and it is gratifying to know that many offers are received from people desirous of giving some happiness to young people by offering to take children for a holiday.

In addition to the annual outing to Leven, a visit was also made to Edinburgh Zoo. These outings are a great success, as is the trip to St. Andrews as guests of the Perth Ladies' Circle.

There is no end to the enthusiasm and hilarity on Guy Fawkes Night. The bonfire must be huge to compete with the children in the Village. In addition to the "dooking for apples", "treacles scones" were on the programme, and this left many of the children and adults helpless with laughter.

Petrol rationing had an effect on the numbers attending the Christmas Party, but this in no way lessened the usual high spirits of the children and their small friends.

The local voluntary committee of ladies, who organise a Whist Drive in the Home in aid of the "Matron's Children's Fund", had an extremely successful function. The Whist was very well attended, and the Committee had their labour rewarded by handing over to the Matron a nice sum of money.

A new outing this year was a visit to the Perth Ice Rink as guests of the Directors. The children were treated to High Tea and afterwards seats at an Ice Hockey Match, with sweets and fruit provided. Dr. McDonagh, Convener of the Children Committee and a popular visitor to Kippen House, had quite a lot to do, not only with the success of the evening, but with the promotion of the outing.

A huge "Easter Egg" presented by Woolworths created a very exciting day. Not only was it admired by the children, but enjoyed also.

Many organisations, particularly Women's Rural Institutes, take a very keen and active interest in the Children's Home. One small country Institute invited ten children to their Children's Christmas Party, and all had a very enjoyable and happy time.

(d) General. The number of children in the Home has remained fairly high during the year, as will be seen from the following table:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Home as at 1/1/56	18	11	29
Children admitted during year	28	20	48
	46	31	77
Children discharged during year	26	22	48
	20	9	29
Children in Home as at 31/12/56			

3. After-Care. During the year, 29 children in care were supervised. It is encouraging to know that those lads who have selected a trade are doing well and making satisfactory progress, and that they should have no difficulty in qualifying as tradesmen. One young lad has chosen a career in the Royal Air Force and has settled down to Service life very well.

Details of children supervised are as follows:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trainee Nurse	-	1	1
Hospital Auxiliary	-	1	1
Hospital Domestic	-	1	1
Mill Worker	-	2	2
Shop Assistant	-	3	3
Assistant Cook	-	1	1
Clerkess/Typist	-	1	1
Domestic	-	2	2
Factory Worker	-	1	1
Apprentice Plumber	1	-	1
Apprentice Joiner	2	-	2
Apprentice Electrician	1	-	1
Apprentice Bricklayer	1	-	1
Apprentice Cabinetmaker	1	-	1
Apprentice Baker	1	-	1
Apprentice Turner	1	-	1
Apprentice Chartered Accountant	1	-	1
Apprentice Engineer	1	-	1
C/F	10	13	23

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
B/F	10	13	23
Builder's Labourer	1	-	1
Nurseryman	1	-	1
Labourer	1	-	1
Boys' Service, Royal Air Force	1	-	1
Message Boy	1	-	1
Student	1	-	1
	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>29</u>

4. Nursery Accommodation. Pitversie Nursery has been kept busy during the year, as the following table indicates:-

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Nursery as at 1/1/56	7	5	12
Children admitted during year	20	19	39
	<u>27</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>51</u>
Children discharged during year	18	19	37
	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
Children in Nursery as at 31/12/56			

5. Adoption. During the year, Adoption Orders were granted in respect of 6 children, who were in the Council's care. 9 children were placed with a view to adoption, and of these 4 have been granted.

There are still many applications received for children to adopt.

Intimations of intention to apply for an Adoption Order numbered 27, and in all, 38 cases were supervised during the probationary period.

6. Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937. No new intimations in terms of Part I were received during the year. 4 were removed from the Register, leaving 7 on the Register at 31/12/56.

7. General Remarks. There are two important dates in the calendar of a child's life, namely Birthday and Christmas, and all children look forward to receiving some small gift on such occasions. The Children Committee's decision to provide a birthday and Christmas gift to children in care is one which has brought a tremendous amount of joy and happiness to our children, and one which has been appreciated by foster-parents, who regard such a gesture as an encouragement to carry on their invaluable service in the interests of the welfare of deprived children, and to Child Care in general.

## FOOD SUPPLY

### 1. Food and Drugs

Sampling. During 1956, 301 samples were taken, compared with 440 in 1955.

Of these 271 were informal samples comprising 171 sweet milk, 1 ice cream, 1 mince, 5 butter, 1 margarine, 9 of baking powder, cream of tartar, baking soda and Bicarbonate of Soda, 5 jams and jellies, 4 medicines, 9 drinks, 14 tinned foods, 4 sauces and pickles, 4 pepper, 2 tea, 1 coffee and 40 miscellaneous.

Two informal samples of milk reported to be not genuine were deficient in solids not fat and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

The ice cream sample taken proved to be genuine.

One unofficial sample of mince was found to contain 48 parts Sulphur Dioxide.

One sample of Cream Buns was found to be not genuine in that the fat extracted from the filling did not have the characteristics of a genuine butter fat. On receipt of this result a letter was sent to the vendor warning him that all foods containing an imitation cream must be labelled as such.

30 Official samples were taken, being one more than in 1955. These were as follows: sausages 2, mince 14, whisky 8, gin 1, rum 3 and brandy 2.

Included in the Official mince samples as above were six which were not genuine in that they contained Sulphur Dioxide outwith the permitted period. Court proceedings were instituted and the vendors were fined sums varying from £1:10:- to £5.

The average quality of the milk supply, based on the samples submitted during the year, remained satisfactory, showing the following results:

Water	87.27
Total Solids	12.73
Fat	3.99
Solids-not-fat	8.74

Unsound Food. The total weight of assorted food stuffs seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption was 4 tons 3 cwt. 1 st. 9 lbs. 2 oz.

Included in this figure is almost 4 tons of frozen fish which belonged to a large firm of canners operating in the County. Their practice is to cut the frozen fish into small portions, pack these in cartons thereafter submitting them to deep freeze. In this instance the heat generated by the band saw during the process of cutting up revealed an unpleasant odour and when further tests were carried out in the laboratory it was found that a large quantity of the consignment was unsound and at the firm's request was condemned and disposed of as fertiliser.

Meat Inspection. Details of the animals slaughtered and the condemnations made are shown below for the individual slaughterhouses in the County.

1956	Class of Animals	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
Aberfeldy	Cattle	247	-	47	400
	Sheep	649	-	50	200
	Pigs	1	-	-	-
	Calves	1	-	-	-
Blairgowrie	Cattle	2224	24	94	13,400
	Sheep	7216	84	4	3,335
	Pigs	992	9	7	635
	Calves	769	1	2	120
Blairgowrie Bacon Factory	Pigs	1756	2	26	619
Crieff	Cattle	801	12	8	9,624
	Sheep	1982	40	3	2,422
	Pigs	478	11	4	1,226
	Calves	78	10	-	396
Dunblane	Cattle	864	24	3	8,862
	Sheep	1189	2	-	66
	Pigs	148	1	-	310
	Calves	7	-	-	-
Milnathort Bacon Factory	Pigs	1996	-	42	294

At the end of June, an outbreak of swine fever occurred at a large piggery with 1200 pigs on the premises. Of these 1050 were passed by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Officers and sent to bacon factories for slaughter. 34 pigs were obviously affected and either died or were destroyed. 107 pigs were slaughtered on the premises and of these 80 were passed as fit for human consumption. The remaining 9 (sow with litter of 8) had not been in contact with the main herd.

At Aberfeldy, the slaughterhouse is operated by a local butcher. At Blairgowrie, the slaughterhouse is leased by a private firm supplying local needs but also killing for export to other parts of the County. Considerable improvement has taken place in the facilities at this slaughterhouse. At Crieff, the slaughterhouse is run by the local butchers jointly. At Dunblane, the Town Council operates the slaughterhouse direct, primarily to meet local needs, but some slaughtering for export is also carried out.

At Blairgowrie, the new slaughterhouse at the Bacon Factory was completed and put into use in the early part of the year. It is well laid out and equipped and generally of a very high standard.

Meat inspection at the slaughterhouses is carried out by the local Veterinary Surgeons. Except at Crieff, no Detention Officers are provided. The system is working reasonably well.

**2. Milk and Dairies.** 20 new applications were registered during the year, and 34 registrations lapsed. The total number of registrations in the Combined County at 31/12/56 was 360 (a decrease of 14), comprising 275 in Perth County, 59 in Kinross County and 26 in various burghs. Of these 229 were registered as producers only, 67 as producer/retailers and 64 as retailers only. There were no wholesale dealers only.

Of the 296 producers at 31/12/56, 261 held designated licences, an increase of 2 over the previous year; Certified 27; Tuberculin Tested 234 (an increase of 1) and there were 2 pasteurising plants.

The average number of cows per dairy herd was 37.35 at 31/12/56 compared to 34.5 at 31/12/55.

#### Licences (Production and Heat Treatment)

Designation	New licences granted during year	No. Suspended	No. Revoked	No. Discontinued for other reasons	No. in force at end of year
Certified	1	-	-	-	27
T.T.	14	-	-	13	234
Pasteurised	1	-	-	-	2
Non-Desig.	4	-	-	15	35



## Bacteriological Examination of Producers' Milk

Designation	No. of Samples taken	No. of Samples failing	No. of Producers with			
			1 Failure	2 Failures	3 Failures	4 Failures
Certified	180	32	9	6	-	2
T.T.	1415	131	58	13	9	4

## Biological Testing for Tuberculosis

Designation	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Positive Results	No. of Producers involved in positive results
Certified	3	-	-
T.T.	30	-	-
Non-Desig.	15	-	-

## Ordinary Producer-Retailers

No. of Farms	No. of Samples	No. of Samples consistently up to standard	No. of farms where samples failed	
			on one occasion	on two or more occasions
12	33	26	3	2

Further progress is being made with attestation. Kinross County, the Western District and the Parishes of Blackford, Glendevon and Muckhart are now fully attested. The remainder of Perthshire is at the free testing stage. There was a further drop in the number of non-designated producers. Of the 35 remaining, some are attested but their premises are not up to Byelaw standard, some have satisfactory premises and are in process of attestation, but roughly half will disappear when the whole area becomes fully attested.

The total quantity of milk sold to the Milk Marketing Board by registered producers in the area during the year ending 31/3/57 was 7,554,040 gallons. Almost the whole of this came from producers holding Certified and T.T. licences or with attested stock (98.85%), only 68,601 gallons (1.15%) coming from producers who were not designated or had non-attested animals.

No information is available regarding the number of exempted premises. The number must still be fairly large, though likely to be decreasing, since designated milk is now available practically everywhere in the area.

During the year, the Department of Health suggested that attention should be paid to milk produced by hotels for consumption on the premises. A survey was carried out, when it was found that the number of hotels producing their own milk was less than anticipated, only 18 in all. In three cases, T.T. licences were held in respect of farms run in conjunction with the hotel. In two cases only one cow was kept and both have since ceased to keep a cow. In one case where 12 cows were kept, these have since been disposed of, as the premises were required for conversion to staff quarters. Of the remaining 12 cases, in 2 the byres were of byelaw standard, in 6 the byres were reasonably good, in 4 they were poor. In all cases the utensils were washed in the hotel and the methods of handling the milk were regarded as being satisfactory.

In addition to the above, three small hotels obtained milk from a total of 5 unregistered farms. At 2 of these the byres were reasonably good, but in all the cases the methods of handling the milk were satisfactory.

On the whole, therefore, conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory, but supervision is to be continued.

No outbreaks of disease associated with milk are known to have occurred during the year.

3. Ice Cream. During the year 7 additional registrations were approved under the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 and of these 5 were for storage and sale and 2 for sale from a vehicle.

There was 1 removal from the Register, for manufacture, storage and sale. At 31/12/56 there were 146 registrations in force, comprising 37 for manufacture, storage and sale, 85 for storage and sale, 13 for sale only, and 11 in respect of vehicles (4 for storage and sale and 7 for sale only).

Only 1 informal sample was submitted for chemical analysis and this was found to comply.

14 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 9 were found to conform to the suggested standard. In the case of the 5 samples which failed the test, follow up visits were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

4. Food Hygiene. Owing to shortage of staff it was not possible to make special visits for this purpose, but attention was directed to this matter at routine inspections for other purposes. In particular, when dealing with improvements in shops, public houses and hotels,



the opportunity was taken to ensure that at least the standards available in the draft Food Hygiene Regulations were complied with. It was found that proprietors generally welcomed this approach and were very ready to adopt the suggestions made to them.

5. Food Poisoning. Food poisoning became notifiable during the year, and a total of 37 cases were brought to notice.

An outbreak at a Construction Camp affected 30 men. Bacteriological investigation was negative, but the symptoms suggested the origin to be staphylococcal. Kitchen hygiene at the Camp was below standard and improvements were instituted.

Four cases occurred in one family, the food concerned being apparently cooked sausage, and again the clinical picture suggested staphylococcal infection. Bacteriological investigation of the remains of the sausage gave a mixed flora - B. Coli, P. Morgani and a phosphatase positive staphylococcus pyogenes. The cooked sausage had been obtained from a country van, and no other consumers were known to have been infected. Investigation at the producer's premises showed that the conditions under which this product was made were unsatisfactory, and the improvements asked for have since been provided.

The organism involved in the other three cases was Salmonella Typhimurium. Two cases occurred in one family, but no evidence of origin could be found. The third case which had no connection with the other two, was reported rather late and investigations were negative.

In addition to the above, an outbreak of diarrhoea occurred at a Construction Camp at Killin involving at least 30 men. This outbreak occurred about the same time as the outbreak of Sonne Dysentery at Killin School, but did not appear to be related to it. Bacteriological investigation was negative, and kitchen hygiene at the camp appeared to be very good.

6. Nutrition. No change was apparent during the year under review.

## PERTH COUNTY

### REPORT to Perth County Council on non-transferred Functions

Mr. A.L. Riddell, County Sanitary Inspector

#### 1. Housing

General. The total number of houses erected by Perth County Council up to the end of 1955 was 2370. During 1956, 204 houses were completed and at the end of the year, 172 houses were under construction.

Building Byelaws. During the year 534 applications under the Byelaws were dealt with. Of this figure, 442 were in respect of additions, alterations, etc. to individual existing houses and the erection of garages, sheds, petrol filling stations, piggeries, dairies etc., and 92 applications were in respect of the proposed erection of 244 new houses. This figure is made up as follows: new houses to be erected by the County Council - 145 (25 of 2 apartments, 110 of 3 apartments, 10 of 4 apartments); and new houses to be built by private enterprise - 99 (28 of 3 apartments, 47 of 4 apartments, 9 of 5 apartments, 7 of 6 apartments, 3 of 7 apartments, 1 of 8 apartments, 3 of 9 apartments and 1 of 13 apartments). Included in the houses to be built by private enterprise are 15 which were the subject of applications for grant under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952 - Section 3 which provides for the erection of houses for agricultural workers.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952 - Section 3. Approval was given for the erection of 16 houses and grant promised in respect of these. Certificates B were issued authorising payment of grant in respect of 12 houses which were satisfactorily completed.

Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-1954. Included in the 534 Building Byelaw applications are 151 which were the subject of report for improvement grants and of these 127 were approved.

Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954. Since 1955 no further Certificates of Disrepair have been issued.

Applications for County Council Houses. In connection with the award of points to applicants for Council houses the Sanitary Inspectors made 1081 visits.

Housing of Seasonal Workers. The accommodation for seasonal workers was found to be reasonably satisfactory on all sites visited. 97 separate visits of inspection were made by Inspectors during the year.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. Camping problems in this County are practically confined to the Eastern District where the annual influx of pickers camping in the actual berryfields gives rise to difficulties which have steadily increased since the war.

In the Report for last year it was pointed out that as local health authority, the County Council has a two-fold responsibility in the matter. The Council must first safeguard the health of the campers, which is no easy task, since the majority appear to be unwilling to take even the most elementary hygienic precautions and passively resist any attempt to secure improvement, and as a result the better type of picker is fast disappearing from the berryfields. Equally important however is the Council's responsibility to safeguard the consumers of the fruit produced in the area, a fair proportion of which is nowadays consumed uncooked.

This year, by local press advertisement well in advance of the picking season, the attention of campers and proprietors was directed to their obligations under the Byelaws. This had very little effect, although at a few sites there was some improvement. At the majority of sites conditions were no better than before: at a few conditions were very much worse, and it was decided to take formal action.

Proceedings were taken in a number of cases under the Tents, Vans and Sheds Byelaws. The Council lost these cases due to lack of specification in the Byelaws, and the situation thus created is under consideration.

## 2. Water Supplies

Sampling. 215 water samples were taken during the year and of these 181 followed complaints, applications for grant under the Agricultural Water Supplies Scheme, or during routine investigations. The remaining 34 samples were taken of public water supplies.

General. The Loch Turret Regional Water Supply Scheme made little further progress during the year apart from negotiations regarding the details of the Water Order. Negotiations also continued with the Blairgowrie, Rattray and District Water Board, Blairgowrie Town Council and with Coupar Angus Town Council regarding the Benachally Regional Scheme.

During the year £27,450 was spent on distribution mains compared with an estimate of £69,059. The restriction on Capital Expenditure and the reduced capital grant on water schemes of only 28% severely limited the extension of water mains and only the most urgent cases were carried out.

The Kirkton of Lethendy Scheme was extended to feed Meikleour Village and thereby allows of its further extension on towards Coupar Angus as far as Easter Banchory, which line was completed during the year. Mains were also laid through Caputh Village and branch mains to Mains of Gourdie and Nether Aird. The pipes in the main streets of Muthill and Comrie were replaced. The first phase of a line from the Wolfhill District down to the Stobhall area was laid as far as Parkhead. The Scheme from Crieff via Tomaknock to Gilmerton was completed during the year and a number of farms en route to Madderty connected while a branch line was laid to Dollerie Estate. A short line was laid down to Castleton Village off the Auchterarder Burgh mains.

During the year the Balnaguard private supply failed through corrosion of the old mains and the tank was taken over by the Council as a mains supply and a new main laid through the village with the help of Kinvaid Estate. The Balbeggie Supply was laid out from Guildtown towards Perth and down to Ardgilzean so as to allow for future extension to Stormontfield. The New Alyth area which had been handicapped for lack of water off the Alyth Supply was connected up to the Jordanstone branch of the Dundee mains during the year. A further stage of the watering of the Strathord area was completed when the Shenval Supply was extended to Moneydie, and the farms in the Blackhill-Ardeath area connected up. The link up between Luncarty and Bankfoot was carried to East Mains. The Tofts supply north of Stanley was laid in off the Stanley supply. The Meigle Supply was augmented by a cross-connection to the Dundee-Belmont Castle main.

The Aberfoyle and Gartmore Augmentation Scheme and the Deanston Farms Scheme which should have started in 1956 was held up by negotiation with the interested parties and with the Department of Health. New Upward Flow Screening tanks were installed at Killin and Kenmore Village supplies. The Glenfarg supply, which was found only barely adequate in 1955 and where the supply mains were badly corroded, was cross-connected to the Fife Regional Supply so that the lower part of the village could be supplied from that source.

Mains were extended to new Housing Schemes at Callander (Bridge of Keltie), Dunning, Bridge of Earn (Kintillo), Killin and Stanley (Murray Place).

There is still no progress to report on the Fearnan Supply or the proposed main from Meigle to Coupar Angus.

Mains supplies were adequate throughout the year but many of the smaller Estate and private supplies were short at times, apparently as a result of the unprecedented 1955 drought.

During the year, 452 houses were connected to the mains for the first time, and the following additional fittings were supplied - 660 sinks, 465 washhand basins, 450 water closets, 353 baths, 353 cisterns, 22 heating systems, 204 miscellaneous taps, 105 field troughs, 181 drinking bowls, a total of 2,793 fittings. The average number of fittings coupled per working day was ten.

## 3. Drainage

Sampling. 6 sewage effluent samples were taken during the year. Of these, 3 were from public sewage works and 3 from a private plant.

General. The standard of operation of the Sewage Treatment Works throughout the County has fallen slightly during the year owing to the increase in the number of works requiring desludging which the single Vacuum Tank Waggon was unable to visit frequently enough. It is anticipated that the additional Vacuum Tank Waggon, which is to be delivered in 1957, will bring the standard of operation back to normal. The standard of maintenance, however, has been well maintained and the regular visits of the travelling mechanic to all Sewage Treatment Works has made a noticeable improvement in their upkeep and running.

New Works. During the year four new Sewage Treatment Works were brought into operation at Bridge of Earn, Glencarse, Kinrossie and the Lowfield and Newton area of Luncarty.

Bridge of Earn has never had a drainage system and until the construction of the present system it has been found difficult to dispose of wastes. The entire village and the new housing scheme at Kintillo has been sewered. The Sewage Treatment Works are situated on the banks of



the River Earn on the east side of the village and in addition to the village sewage also take the wastes from Bridge of Earn Hospital. Treatment consists of precipitation in two circular sedimentation tanks prior to discharging to the River Earn. The sedimentation tanks are desludged by means of rotary scrapers and the sludge stored in a well until removed by means of the Vacuum Tank Waggon. Provision has been made for pumping the effluent into the River Earn at high tides or during floods.

Glencarse had no drainage system and the new system has been constructed to deal with both parts of the village in the Perth/Dundee road area and the St. Madoes area. Both areas drain to a pumping station built on the bank of the Pow to the West of the Railway Station. From the pumping station the sewage is pumped to the Sewage Treatment Works built near the junction of Cairney Pier Road and the Perth/Errol Road. Treatment consists of precipitation in Sedimentation Tanks, filtration through a filter bed and further precipitation in Humus Tanks. Provision has been made for desludging the tanks, the sludge being removed by means of the Vacuum Tank Waggon. Space has been retained for enlarging the Works should this be required.

Kinrossie has had difficulty for some years in obtaining an outfall to deal with wastes and this has prevented housing development. The drainage system now installed serves the whole village and carries the sewage to the Treatment Works situated half a mile south west of the village near Newhall Farm. The sewage is there treated by precipitation in sedimentation tanks, filtration through a filter bed and further precipitation in Humus Tanks. The effluent is discharged into the small burn running through Newhall Farm. The Sedimentation and Humus Tanks are desludged into a Sludge Well and the sludge is retained there until removed by the Vacuum Tank Waggon.

Luncarty No. 2 District - This drainage system was constructed to serve the Lowfield and Newton area of Luncarty which could not be drained into the original Luncarty drainage system. The area is drained to a point near the Lade at Lowfield. Treatment is provided by Septic Tank only and the effluent discharged into the Lade which runs into the River Tay two hundred yards away.

New Works in Progress. Work is in progress on the drainage schemes for New Alyth and Criannlarich and both are expected to come into operation during 1957. Design work is being carried out on the drainage schemes for Aberuthven, Forgandenny and Abernethy Landward and it is hoped that construction work will commence on some of these in 1957.

Existing Works. The brick walls of the Filter Beds at Dunning, Glenfarg and Methven were badly damaged by frost and have been causing concern for some time. These have now all been repaired by constructing concrete walls round the outside of the brick walls and should now last for many years. These are the only major repairs which were required during the year.

4. Scavenging. During 1956 no new scavenging districts were formed in the County. Scavenging services continue to be provided in the Perth and Eastern Districts by direct labour on a Regional basis and by local contractor in 28 Scavenging Districts in the remainder of the County. The scavenging districts of Lunning and Birnam and Dunkeld are scavenged by the direct labour force operating from the Perth District. The acceptance of refuse removal as an essential service in rural areas is reflected in the fact that some 230 premises outwith special Scavenging Districts are now receiving a regular collection service by the Perth Regional vehicles, and some 86 premises by the Eastern Regional vehicle. These premises are charged at a special rate for the service.

In the latter part of the year a new Diesel vehicle was put into service with a view to reducing fuel costs, which are one of the main items of expenditure in refuse collection and disposal. While the diesel vehicle had an additional capital expenditure of approximately £85 over the petrol vehicle this sum was recovered in fuel savings in the first 4 months of operation, and it is expected that the diesel vehicle will show an annual saving of approximately £250 on fuel costs, at present rates.

The composition of domestic refuse has shown marked changes in recent years, particularly in its density. A few years ago this density was rated for average domestic refuse at 6.7 cwt. per cubic yard but the average density of the refuse collected in the Perth Regional area is now nearer 4 cwt. per cubic yard. This reflects somewhat the changes taking place in the standards of living of the County. The ever increasing number of new houses with their electric cooking and auxiliary heating and one slow combustion solid fuel grate and the ever increasing use of wrapped goods have tended to reduce the ash content of refuse considerably and produce a lighter, bulkier refuse, containing a high paper content. This change in composition of the refuse presents its difficulties in collection and disposal. Larger capacity vehicles, particularly of the compacting type would be an advantage in collection in reducing the number of hauls to the disposal point but larger size vehicles would be unsuitable for some of the roads to be traversed and the increased weight would present difficulties on tips composed of this light refuse and which do not have mechanical aids on them to provide compaction. The tips at present do not compact well, are pre-disposed to fires, and the amount of paper presents an untidy appearance, which, with a lack of readily available blinding material make them difficult to control.

A central tipping point with a mechanical aid such as a light bull-dozer would be a definite advance but only when it can be used with large capacity vehicles.

Salvage. Salvage of paper continues on a limited scale and during the year 16 tons 7 cwt. of waste paper was recovered for which £92 18 1 was received. Recovery of waste paper is limited mainly by the distances that the vehicles are operating away from the depot and the capacity available for carrying paper for the full day.

Street Sweeping. Street sweeping is a function in all villages which has been the focus of much attention in the past year, as the maintenance of the attractiveness of our villages becomes increasingly difficult in face of the litter problem. Some way has been made by the introduction of litter baskets but the full merits of these are in question when they are only provided in very limited quantities. When one considers that street litter consists almost



entirely of paper such as sweet and ice cream wrappers, cigarette packets and 'bus tickets and these are discarded as they become unwanted and not at given points, it is perhaps expecting too much that a sticky sweet paper or ice cream wrapper be retained until such time as a litter basket is available. Even the unwanted 'bus ticket, which is perhaps the easiest of all litter to trap, can be evasive if the litter receptacle is confined to the pole on which the 'bus stop sign is fixed with not another on either side until the next 'bus stop. A driver cannot be expected to stop his 'bus with the door directly opposite the stop every time. Few people, if any, will turn back to deposit a ticket in the litter basket and unless a person can see a receptacle a little way ahead the unwanted ticket lands on the ground.

Anti-litter Byelaws are now in force and the success of these remains to be seen. An increase in the number of litter baskets, however, will be necessary if the public are to be encouraged to play their part.

5. Lighting. There are now 42 Special Lighting Districts within the Landward County area, the new districts formed during 1956 being Kinrossie, Murthly and New Alyth. The total number of lighting points involved is 1252.

All lighting districts are controlled by time clocks which are self-adjusting with regard to seasonal changes in lighting and extinguishing times. Any manual adjustment of the clocks is required only after a power failure, or when the clock is out of adjustment through a defect. Such occasions are rare in occurrence and the lighting officers' duties are mainly confined to replacing defective lamps and blown fuses.

The lighting districts have generally speaking continued to work satisfactorily.

During the year, 615 visits of inspection were made by the Sanitary staff, and in general the lighting districts have worked satisfactorily.

6. Burial Grounds. The burial grounds throughout the County have been adequately maintained.

During the year no new burial grounds or extensions were brought into use, but work was in progress at Madderty, Abernethy and Kirkmichael. Work at Monzie was held up because of a local objection.

7. Factories Act, 1937. At 31st December, 1956, there were in the County 36 non-mechanical and 219 mechanical factories, as compared with 65 and 196 in 1955 - an overall increase of 1, and during the year 342 inspections were made by the Sanitary staff.

Five intimations were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories. These referred to the following defects: Want of cleanliness - 1; insufficient sanitary conveniences - 2; unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences - 1; conveniences not separate for sexes - 1. In 4 of these cases remedies were made. In the fifth factory where there was insufficient convenience accommodation, the work of providing same was held up owing to lack of labour. However, the premises are being kept under review and it is anticipated that the complaint will be remedied very shortly.

The minor defects found during routine inspections were as follows:- want of cleanliness - 5; overcrowding - 0; unreasonable temperature - 0; inadequate ventilation - 1; ineffective drainage of floors - 3; insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences - 10.

In five cases formal Certificates relating to means of escape in case of fire were issued after inspection of the premises.

In addition to the above listed factories 7 building or engineering sites were dealt with under Section 7 of the Factories Act.

There was one outworker employed in the County and this person was employed by a Worsted Mill.

8. Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades operating in the Landward area of the County.

9. Rats and Mice Destruction. The use of Warfarin Poison by farmers and other property owners remains as great as in previous years. Undoubtedly this poison gives excellent results and in the majority of cases is easy to use with unskilled help. A fair amount of survey work has again been carried out, mainly to check on the action taken by Agricultural proprietors to keep rats under control. This survey work is most valuable in that it keeps property owners aware of their responsibilities and does in fact ensure that they continue to carry out proper baiting measures to destroy rats.

The rat population does appear to be dwindling but it is only right to mention that although the number of rats destroyed by our own Squads is pretty accurately estimated and returned, there is no check whatever on the results obtained by rat destruction measures taken by private individuals.

A great deal of the Rat Destruction work done by our staff is carried out in refuse dumps, most of which are owned by the County Council. As noted in the last Report, it is a debatable point whether this increased and continuing infestation in coups is or is not due to the more effective measures now being taken by farmers to clear their steadings and stackyards, which fact may cause rats to leave the farm premises for refuse coups in the vicinity. Formerly when refuse dumps were cleared of rats, we could confidently assume that these dumps would remain free for a considerable time, whereas at present there would appear to be an inexhaustible reservoir of fresh rats appearing shortly after dumps have been thoroughly disinfested. All the coups are regularly inspected and treated.

The number of Mole Destruction operations increased slightly over the year, 45 operations being completed as against 40 in 1955.

6 places were also treated for Rabbit Infestations, and it is apparent that rabbits have again begun to establish themselves in various places throughout the County.

During survey work 453 inspections were made as compared with 801 in 1955. This decrease in survey work is due to the increased number of properties actually treated by the Squads, the number of such properties being 348 as compared with 234 in 1955. In 72 cases the survey reports revealed that infestations of rats were present. In all these 72 cases measures were carried out by the owners or occupiers concerned to the satisfaction of our officers.

The rat destruction operations successfully carried out by the Squads on 348 different occasions were divided up as follows:-

Local Authority Premises (mainly refuse tips)	246
Dwelling houses	32
Business or Industrial Premises	45
Agricultural Properties	25

During this work it was estimated that 7,531 rats and 82 mice were destroyed, as compared with 9,605 rats and 25 mice in 1955.

The 45 mole destruction operations were carried out at 24 farms, 16 cemeteries, 3 playing fields and 2 Local Authority premises. In addition to the aforementioned work, 3 Hospitals were regularly inspected and treated at the request of the appropriate Hospitals Board and 103 inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Staff.

The Rat problem in the County appears to be well under control.

10. Disinfestations (apart from Rats and Mice). During the year 24 cases were treated by the Sanitary Staff and the Pest Destruction Squads for infestations of various kinds. These comprised Bats 3, Wasps 3, Fleas 4, Flies 2 and Beetles 12, and no further complaints were received after the operations were completed.

Generally speaking, infestations apart from Rats and Mice have been less than in previous years, and the fact that the Pest Destruction Officers are now undertaking the bulk of this work under the supervision of the Sanitary Department has been of great help.

11. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Under these Regulations 6 samples were taken the results of which were that 5 samples conformed to the suppliers' guarantees and one, while conforming to guarantee in respect of neutralising value, was above the statement in fineness of grinding.

12. Petroleum Acts. During 1956, 97 inspections were made of new or altered petrol installations, and these inspections may and often do involve a considerable time, particularly where new tanks are to be installed. In such cases the inspection and checking of air pressures when the tanks are tested may mean several visits spread over 24 hours or so.

Most installations are, however, controlled by the petrol companies, and they as a rule are most helpful and co-operative.

13. Nuisances. During the year, the general picture as regards nuisances remained much the same as in previous years. The greatest number of nuisances was in connection with drainage, and in an area such as Perthshire where a great many drainage systems are served by septic tanks, this large number of nuisances is perhaps understandable. One feature, however, which may be deserving of notice is the fact that quite a number of complaints regarding drainage were found to originate from the excessive use of synthetic detergent soap powders. In such cases, instructions given to the householders or tenants not to exceed the recommended quantities when using such detergents, produced the desired results. The extent of the problem may be gauged by the fact that two private sewage works and a number of separate septic tanks were completely out of action due to excessive use of detergents. It may be that this excessive use of synthetic detergents may be an important factor in future when considering the possible effects on septic tanks and smaller sewage works and is undoubtedly worth watching.

The remaining nuisances were in connection with Water Supplies, Stables, Deposits of Refuse, Overcrowding, Dirty Houses and Smoke, and were all satisfactorily resolved without recourse to formal notices.

14. Complaints. No complaints of outstanding importance were recorded during the year. As usual a large proportion of complaints resulted from personal spite and animosity between neighbours, and took up quite an amount of Inspectors' time before satisfactory agreement between the parties concerned was obtained.

15. General. During the course of the year, 7,608 separate inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff in the course of their duties.

## KINROSS COUNTY

### REPORT to Kinross County Council on Non-Transferred Functions in the County of Kinross

Mr. A.L. Morton - Sanitary Inspector

1. Water Supply. The Sanitary Inspector continued to administer and supervise the various public water supplies in the County. At Milnathort the supply has proved inadequate during dry spells and means of augmenting it are being investigated. Samples taken of the supply during the year proved satisfactory. The Kinnesswood supply is adequate for the needs of the village. Cleish village is supplied from a spring source with a collecting tank. The supply is fairly good but the supply pipes to the village are in poor condition. The remainder of the County is supplied from private sources or by water from other authorities whose mains pass through the County.



2. Drainage. There are two Special Drainage Districts in the County namely Milnathort Special Drainage District and Kinnesswood Special Drainage District. The former is served by a disposal plant operated on the septic tank principle with filtration, the latter by a modern sedimentation tank process. The sludge residue from both plants is disposed of locally for agricultural purposes. Effluents from both plants are of good standard and discharge finally into Loch Leven.

3. Cleansing. The County Scavenging service operates an eight Cubic Yard cleansing vehicle. During the year a new Austin/Diesel Waggon was purchased and replaced the former Austin/Petrol vehicle. All the villages are served and many houses along the route taken by the vehicle also receive the service. During the year the tipping at Maryburgh was stopped and the area dressed off with soil. A new tip has been started at Crook of Devon and the Quarry at Netherton, Milnathort, is still being operated as a tip. Both of these tips are being kept orderly and tidy and are checked regularly by the County Pest Destruction Officer with a view to controlling vermin.

4. Housing. The number of houses erected by the County Council at 31/12/55 was 156. A further 4 houses were completed during 1956.

During 1956, five applications from private persons for grant under Section 111 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 were received and four of these were approved. Under Section 3 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1952, one application was approved. 32 applications were approved under the Building Byelaws.

5. Street Lighting. There are two Special Lighting Districts in the County - Milnathort and Blairingone, supervised by the Sanitary Department. Milnathort streets are lit by lanterns of the Rural Pattern housing 300 w., 150 w., and 100 w. tungsten lamps mounted on 3 ft. outspan brackets attached to poles carrying the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's overhead cables. Control is by a Venner Automatic Compensating Solar Time Switch.

6. Offensive Trades. No statutory offensive trades are conducted within the County. There is one slaughterhouse at Milnathort for pigs only. This is maintained in a good state of repair and is excellently managed. Onal is stored in closed bins and disposed of regularly to a dealer, while manure is removed for local agricultural purposes.

7. Burial Grounds. These are maintained in a satisfactory manner by Local Authority labour.

8. Factories. Visits were paid to the various factories within the County. These were found to be well maintained, although in one case action had to be taken to procure adequate sanitary accommodation.

9. Unsound Food. The following weights of unsound food were condemned during the year: Meat 323 lbs. 14 ozs; Vegetables 6 lbs. 7 ozs; Fish 5 lbs. 13 ozs; Fruit 31 lbs. 13 ozs; Soup 9 lbs. 6 ozs; Tinned Milk 2 lbs. 6 ozs; making a total of 379 lbs. 12 ozs.

10. General. The usual number of complaints with regard to nuisances, housing defects, lack of water etc. were dealt with during the year.

## SMALL BURGHS

### REPORTS to Town Councils on Non-Transferred Functions

#### ABERFELDY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. Sangster

1. Water Supply. The water supply was excellent in quality and ample in quantity.

2. Drainage. The sewage works comprise grit chambers and sedimentation tanks with effluent discharging into the River Tay, where the dilution meantime is ample. Space is available at the works for the incorporation of filters and in view of the steady increase in the load with housing developments, installation of filters will require to be considered in the near future.

3. Cleansing. A new diesel refuse vehicle is now in operation. Difficulties with regard to the refuse coup have now been resolved, and with careful management the existing coup should serve for some considerable time.

4. Housing. 7 houses were provided by reconstruction schemes bringing the total number completed by the Council at 31/12/56 to 177.

5. Factories. There are 20 mechanical and 4 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and 8 inspections were made during the year. Some minor defects were pointed out to proprietors and rectified.

6. Offensive Trades. There are none. The slaughterhouse is operated by a local butcher and conditions are satisfactory.

7. Burial Grounds. The burial ground is satisfactory. A site for a new burial ground has not yet been found, but investigations are continuing.

8. General. The school is well kept. During the year 67 lbs. of miscellaneous foodstuffs were condemned, and seized with the consent of the owners. Various minor complaints were received and dealt with. In connection with the development of the tourist trade, the Town Council are considering the provision of a caravan camp and various possibilities are being investigated.



## ABERNETHY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A.L. Riddell

1. Water Supply. The water supply was ample in quantity and satisfactory in quality.
2. Drainage. The drainage system generally has worked efficiently.
3. Scavenging. The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory.
4. Housing. Six houses were completed during the year, a total of 72 at 31/12/56 when a further three houses were under construction. Two grant cases were approved during the year.
5. Factories. There are 8 factories in the Burgh and eleven inspections were made during the year.
6. Burial Grounds. A site for the new burial ground has now been acquired and the work of preparation has now been begun.
7. General. 64 inspections for various purposes were made during the year. Negotiations regarding the nuisance caused by farm effluent in the Ballo burn have been going on throughout the year. The farm in question has now changed hands and the new tenant has agreed to take remedial measures.

## ALYTH

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. J. Chalmers

1. Water Supply. This was satisfactory in quality and proved ample during the year.
2. Drainage. The sewage system remains as previously reported.
3. Cleansing. The system is working satisfactorily but a new coup will be required within the next year or two.
4. Housing. 16 houses were completed during the year, bringing the total to 211 at 31/12/56, when no further houses were under construction. The Council has under consideration the reconstruction of certain older properties.
5. Factories. Regular visits were paid to the factories which were found to be in a satisfactory condition.
6. General. The school, which has been under reconstruction and addition, is well kept. The burial ground is well looked after.

## AUCHTERADER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. W. Lamb

1. Water Supply. The water supply is of good quality but owing to increasing demand it will shortly be necessary to proceed with improvements to maintain an adequate supply.
2. Drainage. The drainage and sewage systems generally have functioned satisfactorily during the year.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. 58 tons of waste paper were salvaged during the year.
4. Housing. At 31/12/56, 266 houses had been erected by the Town Council. No new houses were completed during the year, but preparations are going forward for the development of a site at Belvidere where it is planned to erect 100 houses. Three improvements grants were approved.
5. Factories. There are 17 mechanical and one non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and periodic inspections were made, attention being drawn to one minor defect.
6. General. The burial grounds are well kept and the school is well looked after. During the year twenty minor complaints were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

## BLAIRGOWRIE and RATTRAY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. Donald M. Grant

1. Water Supply. The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity.
2. Drainage. There is no change in the drainage arrangements which have functioned reasonably satisfactorily. New extensions for the Hope Park Housing Scheme were completed during the summer.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements were satisfactory.
4. Housing. 4 four-apartment houses were completed during the year, bringing the total number completed by the Council at 31/12/56 to 459, when a further 9 were under construction.
5. Slaughterhouses. Some further alterations have been carried out at the public slaughterhouse. During the year, the private slaughterhouse at the bacon factory was completed and put into use. It is well equipped and well run.
6. General. The three schools are well kept. The burial grounds are well maintained. The factories have been found to be in satisfactory condition. Several minor complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

## CALLANDER

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. D.M. Thomson

1. Water Supply. The water is of excellent quality and is ample in quantity.
2. Drainage. There is no change in the drainage arrangements, which have functioned as satisfactorily as possible.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory.
4. Housing. The number of houses erected by the Town Council remained at 175 at 31/12/56.
5. Factories. Regular inspections of factories and workshops were made when conditions were found to be satisfactory.
6. General. The schools are kept in a clean condition. The two burial grounds are well kept. A small number of complaints were received and dealt with.

## COUPAR ANGUS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.D. Oliphant

1. Water Supply. The water supply was adequate in quantity during the year. Some difficulty was experienced with the chlorinating apparatus in the early part of the year. It is disappointing that it is still not possible to record any definite progress towards obtaining a much needed new supply.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory throughout the year.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements operated satisfactorily.
4. Housing. 14 houses were completed during the year, a total of 197 at 31/12/56, when a further 12 houses were under construction. Of the 14 houses completed during the year, 12 were at the Campbell Street site, replacing a block of very bad houses which formerly occupied part of the site.
5. Factories. There are 19 factories in the Burgh and 18 inspections were made during the year.
6. General. One house is let in lodgings and is well maintained. The school is well kept. The burial ground is kept in satisfactory condition.

## CRIEFF

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. C. Rankin

1. Water Supply. The water supply was satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. Some improvements and repairs to piping have resulted in an increased supply to various parts of the town.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements operated satisfactorily.
3. Cleansing. The collection of refuse and scavenging arrangements were satisfactory. Tipping was stopped at Broadhaugh and the coup at North Forr reopened.
4. Housing. At 31/12/56 the number of houses completed by the Town Council remained at 431, no new houses having been erected during the year.
5. Offensive Trades. The slaughterhouse, which is rented to local butchers, is well kept.
6. Schools. All the schools in the Burgh are kept in a satisfactory condition.

7. Burial Grounds. The three burial grounds were kept in good condition. Only one is now in use.
8. Factories. There are 40 factories in the Burgh and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

## DOUGIE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A. J. Low

1. Water Supply. The water supply gave very little trouble during the year, apart from leakages, of which a considerable number due to defective fittings and service pipes have been traced. This work is still continuing.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements were satisfactory.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements are satisfactory. Food swill is being collected by a local pig feeder.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year and the number erected by the Council remained at 82. Reconditioning of old property to provide 4 houses was practically completed, and when this is finished it is planned to start reconstruction work on another block of old property.
5. Factories. The 10 factories were kept in good condition.
6. General. The school was kept in good condition. There is one burial ground in the Burgh, but this is seldom used. A few minor complaints were received and dealt with during the year.

## DUNBLANE

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. B. J. McKay

1. Water Supply. The water supply is satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. The provision of a main from the War Memorial to George Street, required because of housing developments, has been postponed pending trunk road improvements, but this cannot be delayed much longer.
2. Drainage. The drainage arrangements generally were satisfactory. A serious chokage occurred in the Perth Road, when some forty yards of sewer, which had collapsed under the heavy traffic, had to be replaced. The sewage works produced a fairly satisfactory effluent, though complaint was received from the River Purification Board at a time when the filters were out of action awaiting spare parts.
3. Cleansing. The scavenging arrangements operated satisfactorily. 63 tons of baled waste paper was sold during the year.
4. Housing. During the year 32 houses (16 2-apartment, 4 3-apartment and 12 4-apartment) were completed, a total of 283 erected by the Council at 31/12/56 when a further 44 were under construction. Reconstruction at Springfield Terrace to provide a further 7 houses is nearing completion. Plans are being considered for the reconstruction of another old property. Nothing has yet been done about the old houses in the Kirk Street/Sinclair Street area, now fast becoming derelict.
5. Offensive Trades. There are none. The slaughterhouse is well maintained.
6. Factories. Conditions at the 16 factories were found to be satisfactory, apart from some minor defects which were remedied at once.
7. General. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with.

## KINROSS

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. A. L. Morton

1. Water Supply. Supply is from a spring source in the Cleish Hills. During the year the annual scraping of the water main was carried out. The augmentation of the supply from a well at the north end of the town continued to be used throughout the year.
2. Drainage. The drainage of the Burgh continued to be disposed of as described in previous reports. The South Plant continues to give rise to some concern in that it is taxed to capacity.
3. Cleansing. Domestic refuse is uplifted twice weekly by the Burgh Cleansing Department utilising an Austin 8 cubic yard refuse collector. Waste paper salvage from trade and domestic premises is uplifted by special collection once weekly. Refuse disposal continues to be by controlled tipping within grazing ground near Blairadam.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed by the Council during the year, the total remaining at 190 at 31/12/56 when 12 houses were under construction.
5. General. The three burial grounds within the Burgh are well maintained. The installation of Sodium Discharge lighting in the High Street and the Muirs was commenced during the latter period of the year. The factories within the Burgh were visited as required and found in general to be maintained satisfactorily. In one case unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation was remedied.



## PITLOCHRY

Sanitary Inspector - Mr. G.A. Sangster

1. Water Supply. The water supply is excellent in quality and adequate in quantity.
2. Drainage. Improvements to the sewage works are at present being considered and Consulting Engineers have been engaged to advise on reconstruction work.
3. Cleansing. The cleansing and scavenging arrangements operated satisfactorily. The new refuse coup has now been put into use.
4. Housing. No new houses were completed during the year, the number erected by the Council remaining at 164.
5. Factories. There are 20 mechanical and 7 non-mechanical factories in the Burgh and 14 inspections were made during the year. The attention of the proprietors was drawn to minor defects.
6. Burial Grounds. This is well maintained. No further progress was made during the year towards the acquisition of a site for a new cemetery, but one has since been found.
7. General. A number of minor complaints were received and dealt with. The school is well kept.

## APPENDIX I

## VITAL STATISTICS

Details according to local areas

Year 1956	Population Census 1951	Estimated Population 30/6/56	Births*	Birth Rate	Deaths*	Death Rate
Perth County	87,606	86,505	1,349	15.6	1,139	13.2
Landward	59,941	59,455	976	16.4	696	11.7
Aberfeldy	1,523	1,522	19	12.4	23	15.1
Abernethy	675	665	5	7.5	3	4.5
Alyth	2,072	2,019	14	6.9	28	13.9
Auchterarder	2,434	2,397	39	16.3	38	15.9
Blairstown	5,383	5,297	99	18.5	113	21.3
Callander	1,727	1,643	23	14.0	32	19.5
Coupar Angus	2,175	2,170	22	10.1	32	14.7
Crieff	5,473	5,383	76	14.1	78	14.5
Doune	834	879	12	13.7	8	9.1
Dunblane	2,985	2,794	26	9.1	54	19.3
Pitlochry	2,384	2,281	38	16.7	34	14.9
Kinross County	7,418	7,195	126	17.5	88	12.2
Landward	4,923	4,689	74	15.8	58	12.4
Kinross Burgh	2,495	2,506	52	20.7	30	11.9
Joint County	95,024	93,700	1,475	15.7	1,227	13.1

\* corrected for residence

## APPENDIX II

## DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Summary of Work done by District Nurses during the year 1956

District	Cases Nursed			Nursing Visits	Ante-natal visits for Confinements		Child Welfare visits		Tuberculosis visits	School Inspections and Visits	Miscellaneous visits		
	General		Maternity		Home	Hosp	Infants	I			S	Under 65	Over 65
	Under 65	Over 65											
Aberfeldy	58	69	2	2,324	20	17	147	319	299	144	41	10	
Aberfoyle	71	30		1,861	16	8	67	273	242	47	107		
Abernethy	51	51	5	1,925	78	16	56	165	172	33	13	9	
Almondbank	168	33	3	1,957	68	43	102	317	301	103	30		
Alyth	40	67	6	4,809	125	43	203	774	770	125	259	95	
Auchterarder	69	82	14	2,547	205	144	187	304	451	99	117	20	
Auchtergavenn	237	92	14	2,969	254	99	93	341	322	137	44	29	
Balquhiddier	157	30	3	1,922	63	16	48	187	259	23	36	2	
Birnam & Dunkeld	41	78	13	1,448	213	65	76	321	366	101	73	30	
Blackford	5	24	7	2,292	131	42	28	220	459	42	50	4	
Blairgowrie/Rattray	86	135	32	3,988	520	169	383	1,221	1,144	226	263		
Braco	69	40	4	1,761	78	60	63	156	277	52	41	4	
Callander	22	42	6	1,127	96	58	147	394	370	176	82	16	
Comrie	167	90	14	2,825	244	112	114	186	205	34	59	5	
Coupar Angus	40	42	7	2,000	98	46	109	446	539	134	109	6	
Crief	305	225	33	6,548	578	287	316	769	753	162	173	26	
Dunbarney	24	22	4	1,068	70	61	70	314	307	161	123		
Dunblane	25	74	17	1,306	259	72	56	292	327	144	69		
Dunning	29	25	9	1,153	146	66	77	323	320	50	53	14	
East Carse	70	52	15	2,646	266	149	25	322	379	221	176	42	
Errol	82	49	10	1,533	159	165	70	278	428	137	36	1	
Fortingall	95	20	2	1,435	50	7		96	90		25		
Fowlis Wester	100	42	8	1,227	138	52	180	342	404	34	101	3	
Glenfarg	25	15	6	1,221	92	30	36	110	160	16	62		
Glenlyon	160	17		1,860			26	64	199	29	12		
Kenmore	78	29		1,051		5	104	158	120	49	36		
Killin	26	19	7	742	101	20	65	330	280	39	60	2	
Logierait	32	28	2	1,314	43	9	18	186	176	18	25	4	
Methven	192	43	7	1,920	134	99	79	292	360	56	38	2	
Muthill	153	58	8	2,236	149	81	102	259	255	73	30	9	
Pitlochry	71	57	17	2,265	303	92	134	275	348	87	50	7	
Rannoch	69	30	7	1,208	96	38	87	240	202	12	49		
Scone	70	59	20	2,056	353	238	168	513	709	191	95	56	
Stanley	162	70	20	2,314	295	165	164	423	528	193	39	7	
St. Martins	42	33	13	1,089	207	122	101	356	352	135	52	9	
Strathardle	89	33	4	3,115	70	63	134	309	360		113		
Thornhill	38	18	2	999	32	26	119	212	366	76	37	2	
Vale of Teith	115	71	9	2,422	146	73	105	681	738	109	90		
West Carse	61	41	4	1,624	73	43	49	142	198	51	40	9	
West Atholl	118	31	18	1,494	306	111	79	301	369	87	110	3	
Fossoway	22	20	8	1,685	147	83	109	203	378	12	52		
Kinross	57	37	24	2,752	431	131	165	427	516	277	125	128	
Milnathort	56	43	14	2,848	193	106	157	138	296	105	78	5	
Totals	3,647	2,166	418	88,886	7,046	3,332	4,618	13,979	16,094	4,000	3,273	559	



## APPENDIX III

## TUBERCULIN TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

Session 1955-56

School	% Consent	Boys		Girls		Boys and Girls			
		No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. Tested	% positive	No. vaccinated	Retests
Perth City									
Perth Academy	91	99	17	88	22	187	19	151	220
Perth High	94	145	21	142	18	287	19	232	267
St. John's F.C.	86	24	29	13	15	37	24	28	28
Total	92	268	20	243	19	511	19	411	515
Perth District									
Errol	87	11	18	21	19	32	19	26	20
Invergowrie	76	12	42	8	38	20	40	10	9
Scone	86	25	44	22	14	47	30	33	12
Stanley	93	33	27	20	25	53	26	39	17
Methven	87	18	11	21	24	39	18	32	26
Dunbarney	84	13	23	20	25	33	24	25	9
Kilgraston *	-	-	-	4	25	4	25	2	14
Trinity College *	-	35	37	-	-	35	37	22	1
Total	87	112	28	112	22	224	25	165	93
Eastern District									
Blairgowrie	79	60	13	61	16	121	15	103	65
Alyth	88	22	27	25	48	47	38	28	11
Coupar Angus	90	16	44	18	39	34	41	20	13
Total	83	98	21	104	28	202	25	151	89
Highland District									
Breadalbane Academy	98	24	25	34	35	58	31	40	59
Dunkeld	94	10	40	5	-	15	25	11	14
Pitlochry	96	18	33	21	19	39	26	29	20
Croftinloan *	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-
Total	97	52	31	60	27	112	29	80	93
Central District									
Crieff	94	41	27	35	46	76	36	49	42
Morrison's Academy	89	56	29	50	24	106	26	77	123
Comrie	95	10	30	5	-	15	20	12	4
Auchterarder	94	29	10	24	17	53	13	46	27
Lawers Agric. *	75	7	14	1	-	8	12	7	5
Seymour Lodge *	-	-	-	8	25	8	25	6	17
Total	92	136	24	114	28	250	26	184	196
Western District									
Dunblane	88	29	24	40	20	69	22	54	21
McLaren High	90	25	20	33	24	58	22	45	70
Aberfoyle	88	12	42	12	33	24	38	15	13
Killin	83	3	67	2	-	5	40	3	4
St. Ninian's *	59	13	15	-	-	13	15	11	5
Queen Victoria's *	-	53	43	-	-	53	43	30	22
Total	89	69	28	87	23	156	25	117	108
Kinross County									
Kinross	88	46	39	34	18	75	29	53	25
COUNTY TOTALS	88	508	27	511	25	1019	26	750	604
CITY & COUNTY TOTALS	90	776	25	754	23	1530	24	1161	1119

\* Not included in Totals

## APPENDIX IV

## LIST OF STAFF

County Medical Officer	James Kelman, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officers	John B. Jack, M.B., Ch.B. Elspeth V. Beveridge, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.
Senior Dental Officer	Michael R. Kirkland, L.D.S.
Dental Officers	Mrs. M.S. Black, L.D.S. Christian J. Brunton, L.D.S. Elizabeth J. Mann, L.D.S. (resigned 25/8/56) Two Vacancies
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Elspeth L. Brown, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer	Jessie S. Waters, R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
Chief Administrative Assistant	William Brannan
Children's Officer	Frederick J. Earnshaw
Senior Physiotherapist	Agnes C. Hampton
County Sanitary Inspector	Alexander L. Riddell
District Sanitary Inspectors	
Eastern:	George D. Oliphant
Highland:	George A. Sangster
Perth/Central	George V. Hadden (Senior)
Western:	Alexander J. Low
Kinross:	Ian R.M. Guthrie (resigned 4/3/56) A.L. Morton (appointed 16/4/56)